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CONTROL OF OPEN FUGITIVE DUST SOURCES

Note: This is a reference cited in AP 42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume I Stationary Point and Area Sources. AP42 is located on the EPA web site at www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/

The file name refers to the reference number, the AP42 chapter and section. The file name "ref02_c01s02.pdf" would mean the reference is from AP42 chapter 1 section 2. The reference may be from a previous version of the section and no longer cited. The primary source should always be checked.

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3.3.3 Surface Treatments

3.3.3.1 <u>Watering</u>. The control efficiency of unpaved road watering depends upon (a) the amount of water applied per unit area of road surface, (b) the time between reapplications, (c) traffic volume during that period, and (d) prevailing meteorological conditions during the period. While several investigations have estimated or studied watering efficiencies, few have specified all the factors listed above.

An empirical model for the performance of watering as a control technique has been developed.⁸ The supporting data base consists of 14 tests performed in four states during five different summer and fall months. The model is:

$$C = 100 - \frac{0.8 \text{ pd t}}{100 \text{ cm}}$$

(3-2)

where: C = average control efficiency, percent

P = potential average hourly daytime evaporation rate, mm/h

d = average hourly daytime traffic rate, (h-1)

 $i = application intensity, L/m^2$

t = time between applications, h

Estimates of the potential average hourly daytime evaporation rate may be obtained from

 $p = 0.0049 \times (value in Figure 3-2)$ for annual conditions 0.0065 x (value in Figure 3-2) for summer conditions

An alternative approach (which is potentially suitable for a regulatory format) is shown as Figure 3-3. This figure is adapted from 11 field tests conducted at a coal-fired power plant. Measured control efficiencies did not correlate well with either time or vehicle passes after application. However, this is believed due to reduced evening evaporation (logistics delayed the start of testing until 3 p.m. and testing continued through the early evening). Surface moisture grab samples were taken throughout the testing period, and not surprisingly, these show a strong correlation with control efficiency.

Figure 3-3 shows that between the average uncontrolled moisture content and a value of twice that, a small increase in moisture content results in a large increase in control efficiency. Beyond this point, control efficiency grows slowly with increased moisture content. Although